

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the New York Herald will be sent free of postage.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 83

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE.  
Broadway—DAVID CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE.  
No. 55 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
Broadway—The Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
Broadway—corner of Twenty-third street—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.  
Broadway—between Second and Third avenues—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.  
Broadway—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

COLISEUM.  
Broadway and Thirty-fourth street—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
RIG BONANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Sarah Jewett, Mr. Louis James.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Third and Fourth streets—THE RACKETEER OF PARIS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

THE IRISH DETECTIVE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
No. 54 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.  
Sixteenth street and Broadway—CALLENDER'S GEORGIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.  
No. 54 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.  
West Fourth street—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.  
Fulton avenue—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.  
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMAN THEATRE.  
Fourteenth street—GIROFLE GIROFLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Lina May.

NIBLO'S.  
Broadway—HERMANN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TONT PATON'S OPERA HOUSE.  
No. 51 Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—THE BIG BO. NABZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1875.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the heavy pressure of advertisements on the columns of our Sunday editions, advertisers will serve their own interests and enable us to make a proper classification if they will hereafter send in advertisements intended for the Sunday Herald during the week and early on Saturdays.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear and warmer.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were active and higher, gold was firm at 115½ a 116 and foreign exchange lower. The rates for money were unchanged.

IN THE CANAL RING, as in the Tammany fight, there is one duty for every citizen—let us stand by Governor Tilden.

THE REPUBLICANS OF RHODE ISLAND, in their State Convention yesterday, had a contemptible squabble over the qualifications of delegates. The politics of that small State are of little consequence at best, and the chronic tendency of the republicans to get into a deadlock borders on the ridiculous. The endless balloting that took place before General Burnside could be elected to the federal Senate shows what desperate quarrels may spring up in a political party which is too strong to fear the opposition, and the lurch in the Republican State Convention points the same moral. It is of little public consequence which of the republican candidates for Governor wins the prize, and we wish the Convention a speedy and happy deliverance out of their troubles.

ILLNESS OF JOHN MARTIN.—Another of the leaders of the home rule movement in Ireland is stricken by sickness. John Martin, the member for Meath, was a colleague of Mitchell in the '48 movement, and, like him, was sentenced as a felon and sent across the sea. This verdict his countrymen reversed by sending him to Parliament from one of the most important counties in Ireland. Mr. Martin some years ago married John Mitchell's sister, and it is supposed that the excitement consequent on his brother-in-law's final campaign has induced physical prostration.

THE BLACK HILLS.—Government, it seems, has made up its mind to enforce respect for our treaty stipulations with the Indians. The adventurers who in defiance of the law have settled in the Black Hills territory are to be driven out by the troops, and we are to preserve the reservation from piratical attack until we are prepared to steal the land in a lump. It was not, however, until the Indians prepared to scalp the intruders that the government moved, and it is by no means sure that even now the troops will arrive in time to prevent bloodshed. If prompt and decisive measures be not adopted to secure the Indians in their rights we may be again involved in one of those expensive jobs called an Indian war. We can't afford such luxuries just now.

## The Situation in Italy.

It was justly observed by Macaulay that the characters of Othello and Iago would be very differently appreciated by an English and an Italian audience, the latter being very likely to mistake Iago for the hero. Italian politics are a game of skill, in which flinching is allowed, and poor Garibaldi at the present moment appears like a trump card in the wrong hands.

A few months ago, when Garibaldi's candidature for a seat in the Italian Parliament was first announced, general consternation seized the authorities. This great blundering hero, with his extraordinary habit of speaking the truth, might derange all the nicest party combinations. Their fears were soon confirmed by the General's first manifesto, in which, with his wonted candor, he declared the members of the government to be a parcel of rogues. His election was certain. How was he to be dealt with? A pension of twenty thousand dollars had been offered and declined by him. What can you do with a man who won't accept a pension? As the Duke of Wellington said in reference to Admiral Coddington. But Signor Minghetti and his colleagues were equal to the occasion. They hit upon a fine idea. If the General's mind were once occupied with some noble but utterly impracticable projects, in which the government should appear to help while secretly thwarting him, his attention might be diverted from schemes for the abolition of the Catholic Church, the monarchy and one or two other important institutions. With considerable dexterity they induced Garibaldi to believe that he was the originator of their plans, and that he desired the execution of these practical measures before any ideal constitutional reforms. The Ministerial tactics succeeded so far that Garibaldi took up these matters in earnest and proved that the works he contemplated were very far from impracticable. The draining of the swamps of the Campagna, the deflection of the Tiber, the construction of a harbor and breakwater at Port Trajan or Fiumicino were tasks which simply required energy, skill and money; and the government was only too glad to second his efforts, even at the cost of an increased deficit in the budget. According to one account the Minister of Finance is disposed to advance eight million dollars, and to guarantee five per cent interest to subscribers to a loan on behalf of these undertakings. All that has been actually advanced so far is a present of four fine horses from the King's stables, for Garibaldi to ride during his surveying expeditions. From the royal family downward everybody is eager to provide for the General's comfort and to render him every possible honor.

Victor Emmanuel is only too anxious to make a bridge of gold for his powerful subject, and his wise magnanimity is already rewarded. In the first place, the cordial understanding between Garibaldi and the Cabinet has thrown the Extreme Left, or revolutionary party, into complete disorder. The leader who they had hoped would have led them to the onslaught on existing institutions has sworn allegiance to the monarchy, and seems, like many another, to have turned conservative in his old age. But a far more important and beneficial result is believed to be due to the friendly reception of Garibaldi by King and people together. Pius IX., it must be remembered, was a liberal at the commencement of his reign, and though the excesses of the republicans of 1848 threw him into the arms of the reactionists, Giovanni Mastai Ferretti has never quite forgotten his earliest love. A Catholic first, he is next an Italian, and has a sincere wish for the prosperity of his country. The enthusiastic welcome accorded to Garibaldi by the whole population, and the spontaneous nature of which could not be gaisayed, is understood to have left a deep impression on the Pope. When Prince Torlonia visited the General, and was subjected to violent abuse for this act of courtesy by some of the ultramontane journals, His Holiness severely rebuked his would-be partisans for their indiscretion. In short, there is evidence that the Pope, for the sake of the oldest and best of Christian principles, which is peace, is disposed to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward the Kingdom of Italy and to accept accomplished facts. Thus Garibaldi, by his mere presence in Rome, has rendered another signal service to his country; for, by demonstrating that the cause he represents has a genuine hold on the affections of the nation, he has gone far to win for it the support of the successor of St. Peter.

As Montalembert wrote, there is no greater mistake than to imagine that the Catholic Church is the natural enemy of liberty. The golden age of Italian freedom was also the golden age of the Papal supremacy; the Republics of Florence and Venice were reproducing a nobler civilization than that of ancient Greece at the time when the might of Rome was such that a Pope could keep the Emperor waiting like a beggar in his courtyard. And when Italy was torn in sunder by the Guelph and Ghibelline factions, on the side of the former were to be found not only ecclesiastical claims but the best hopes for the national unity and independence. The alliance of the Papal See with Austria in latter days, by which Italy was kept in subjection, was a monstrous union—in flat contradiction to the best traditions equally of the Vatican and of the House of Hapsburg. The same may be said of the French alliance, or rather of the French occupation of Rome, which one can almost fancy must have made the bones of Julius II. or Leo X. stir uneasily in their graves.

From the case presented for our embarrassment or ruin our happy fortune sometimes derives our best successes. Out of the labors of Hercules came triumphs in virtue, the fame of which has outlived the knowledge of his time; yet the labors were all contrived to trouble him, and at best to keep employed on fancied impossibilities a great capacity that was esteemed a source of danger to those who thought they had reason to fear him. Few, indeed, voluntarily undertake the greatest conceivable enterprises; but all who have reached a point from which others may wish to see them cast down, have difficulties planned for them by the fertile genius of opponents, and if they are really of the heroic type of mortality they come out the more handsomely for the new trial. And the good man of Caperna is in a fair way to illustrate the point freshly. Victor Emmanuel is, no doubt, a more amiable master than Eurystheus; but he is equally sure that it will not hurt him for his hero to

become immortal. He will be none the worse off if the project fails; but if it is successful his reign will receive great share of the glory. And to Garibaldi it is simply a new opportunity, for the association of his name with the project gives it popular interest and rallies in its favor the thoughts and the sympathies of the people everywhere. That which in the government budget would be odious as a new head of taxation, or which, in the hands of engineers, might be passed by as a speculative vision, becomes associated with the name of Garibaldi, part of the cause of the people. Well might King or Pope envy the man whose name possesses this quality.

A pope encouraged the dreams of Rienzi; a pope accepted the dedication of Voltaire's "Mohammed"; perhaps another pope may be willing to receive that second Frodo who has avenged the wrongs of Naples, that happier Rienzi who has restored the good estate of Rome.

## The Canvass in Connecticut.

The canvass in Connecticut is proceeding vigorously on both sides, without much noise on either. The majority here is a close one, and party success swings from one side to another from year to year. In the present contest it is not easy to determine which way it will incline; but just now the democracy has the prestige of previous good fortune, backed by a majority of eighteen hundred last year. This prestige is sustained by the re-nomination of Governor Ingersoll, and the only element of weakness in the party is in the election of Mr. Eaton to the United States Senate. His reputed opposition to the war for the Union makes it difficult for many of the republicans who are dissatisfied with the policy of the administration to indorse this instance. On the other hand, the republican party and the republican candidate for Governor are so thoroughly committed to General Grant's policy, including the third term, that a victory would be regarded as a complete vindication of every measure of the administration. In such a contest there ought to be no doubt, and so far as the State is concerned we conceive the chances are in favor of the democrats. The weight of the contest therefore falls upon the Congressional districts. If the democrats are as active in their canvass as they were wise in some at least of their nominations Connecticut may for once be represented in Congress by a full democratic delegation. It is especially desirable that the Second and Third districts should be carried by the able and honest men whom the democrats have nominated; while there would be no occasion for regret if General Hawley should succeed and parties change representatives in Mr. Barnum's district. Just now questions of the highest personal fitness ought to be uppermost in the election of Congressmen. In view of the great importance attached to the result we print this morning an interesting résumé of what the Connecticut politicians are saying of each other.

## Bismarck Again.

It would seem to be impossible to heap more honors upon the laurel-laden head of Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire; but our last despatch informs us that the Emperor has concluded to make him Duke of Lauenburg. We do not know what especial quality this new promotion will give Prince Bismarck. His title of Duke is not so high as the one he already wears; but our impression is that the Emperor intends to enroll Prince Bismarck among those earlier dukes of the Empire who have a territorial appanage, and he lifts him by this promotion into the charmed circle of royal princes who, not long since, were rulers in their own name, and who, although they have merged their sovereignty into that of Prussia, preserve the honors and courtesies of the old time. If any German of this generation deserves to be a Prince, with royal prerogatives, it is Bismarck. The Emperor by this promotion puts an end to the stories of a coolness between himself and his Chancellor, and convinces the world that in this contest between the Empire and the Holy See he means to stand by the Protestant cause.

GOOD FRIDAY.—To-day will be commemorated in all the leading churches of the Christian faith the awful mystery of the passion and death of the Redeemer of mankind. In the Cathedral the ceremonies will be very impressive and typical of the great sorrow of the Church over the death of her Divine Founder.

MME. RISTORI'S SEASON.—There is a strong probability that the engagement which will be brought to a close to-morrow will be the last ever played in New York by the great Italian tragedienne. As soon as she completes her tour through the several cities of the Union she will leave our shores with no prospect of ever returning Westward. It will be some consolation to her in bidding farewell to the New York public to remember that her popularity has suffered no diminution, and that the public is to-day as enthusiastic in its admiration of her talents as when she first startled us by the brilliancy of her genius. The influence of so great an artist as Mme. Ristori in correcting public taste cannot be over-estimated, and every lover of dramatic art regrets that the shortness of her stay among us will deprive our stage of an actress whose method could not fail to exercise a wide and beneficial influence over our home school of dramatic art.

JOHN MITCHELL.—The honors proposed to be paid to the memory of the deceased Irish patriot by his countrymen and admirers in this city, by a grand procession on Sunday next, have received a check from the police authorities, on the ground that the laws of the State of New York expressly forbid such a demonstration. This is an unanswerable objection to the proposed parade. A great deal of expense will thereby be saved, and a large fund, which might be wasted in music, carriages and other things, may be devoted to a still more worthy object—a testimonial to the deceased patriot's family.

THE BOARD OF ALDELMERES in pursuing their course of reform have taken under consideration certain alleged irregularities in the Department of Public Parks, and propose to hold a searching investigation into the matter. The poor people living in the neighborhood of Tompkins square are likely to have a real park there instead of an unsightly parade ground.

## The Canal Ring's Line of Defence.

The two principal speeches in the Legislature yesterday were by Mr. Jarvis Lord in the Senate and Mr. Alvord in the Assembly. Both of these gentlemen manifest an indignant tenderness for the Canal Ring, and we must look into their speeches to find what can be most plausibly said against Governor Tilden's Message. Neither of them is raw in canal matters. Senator Lord is popularly reputed to be the Napoleon of the Canal Ring, and Mr. Alvord, who resides at Syracuse, the headquarters of the ring, is an old stager, ripe in legislative experience, and possessing a more intimate acquaintance with the way canal affairs are practically managed than any other member of the Legislature. What such veterans as Alvord and Lord could not say in opposition to the Message is not worth saying. Both of these gentlemen, though they belong to different political parties, adopted substantially the same line of reasoning for weakening the force of Governor Tilden's disclosures. Their long experience in canal questions qualified them for making the best defence the case admits of. We may safely assume that such flaws as they could not detect in the Governor's reasoning are too trivial to deserve attention.

Mr. Alvord and Mr. Lord both concede that the present system opens the door to great abuses. It is to be hoped that after making this admission they will support appropriate legislative remedies. They profess to desire the fullest investigation of the Governor's charges; but it is too late in the day to regard this kind of professions as a presumption of innocence. The Tammany Ring, after the damaging publication of figures in 1871, made precisely the same professions. Nobody can have forgotten their eager parade of a desire for investigation, and the committee of eminent citizens they invited to examine Comptroller Connolly's accounts. Among the respectable names on that committee were those of Mr. Astor and Moses Taylor, but we dare say the whole committee is heartily ashamed of the report they made that everything was correct in the Comptroller's accounts and the fiscal operations of the Tammany Ring. We recall their so-called investigation merely to show the hollowness of the pretended desire of accused parties for an impartial examination of their conduct and the worthlessness of an investigation conducted by a committee selected or appointed by the alleged criminals. A committee appointed by Speaker McGuire, who has been fool enough to disclose his strong bias, will be scouted as a whitewashing body and their conclusions treated with the same contempt as the Tammany committee of eminent citizens was in 1871. That dodge is "played out."

The statements made by Messrs. Alvord and Lord in the debate yesterday do not quite deserve the same contemptuous treatment. Their lines of defence run parallel, and although there are some discrepancies in their figures the statistical differences do not impair the force of the arguments. Regarding Mr. Alvord as the ablest and best informed of the two, we will present the argument clothed with his drapery of figures. It will be recollected that the great impression made by Governor Tilden's Message resulted from his exhibits of contracts for doing work on the canals for certain specified sums, when the actual payments to the contractors were twice, three or quadruple the amounts stipulated in the contracts. To offset this Messrs. Alvord and Lord show that the actual cost of all our public works has always been enormously in excess of the original estimates. In illustrating the argument we follow Mr. Alvord's figures, for although they are not accurate the force of his argument does not depend on statistical exactness. Mr. Alvord asserts that the original estimate for the canal enlargement was \$12,000,000 and the actual cost \$44,000,000; that the original estimate for the Champlain Canal was \$871,000 and the actual cost \$4,000,000; that the original estimates for all the State canals were \$20,000,000 and the actual cost \$72,000,000. This is a striking exhibit, and its force is not much impaired by some inaccuracy in the figures. It is the general experience, both of the State government and the national government, that the cost of public works enormously exceeds the first estimates. Our new Post Office in this city is a striking instance, and the new Capitol in Albany is still more striking one. It is therefore maintained by the champions of the Canal Ring that the excess of cost for canal repairs beyond the contracts conforms to the ordinary course of things, and is no conclusive proof of fraud.

This is plausible, but it ignores the distinction between estimates and contracts. When a piece of work is done by the State itself, if more materials are used or their cost happens to be higher than was contemplated in the first estimate, it simply proves the incompetence of the architect or engineer, but does not necessarily impugn the honesty of the builders. But a contract is not the same thing as an estimate. If the building of the new State Capitol had been let out by contract after the plan and materials had been decided on there would be no excuse for paying more for the work than was stipulated in the contract. The confounding of estimates with contracts by the apologists of the Canal Ring is therefore deceptive and sophistical.

Another point which they make is more tenable. Governor Tilden has certainly descended to sophistry in his mode of presenting the facts and figures ascertained in his investigation. From reading his Message plain citizens get the impression that when the State has paid three or four times the amount specified in a contract the trebled or quadrupled pay is for the same amount of work. Such a representation is deceptive. In every one of the ten cases paraded by the Governor in his Message the additional pay was for additional work. His attempt to represent it as an enormously increased compensation for the same amount of work originally contracted for is misleading. No cause ever gains by exaggeration, and the Governor has weakened his position by making his statements broader than the facts, and thereby laying himself open to specious replies. The truth is that, in every case, the additional compensation is for additional work paid for at the same rates as were stipulated in the original contract. The swindle lay in the first deceptive bids. These were so cunningly contrived, by collusion with the canal officers, as to yield an enormous and

dishonest profit, and when the amount of work was increased the same dishonest rate of profit extended through the whole job. The Governor would have made his case strong enough against the Canal Ring if he had not stooped to sophistry. There is equal sophistry in the replies of the Ring advocates, but the people desire to see facts precisely as they are. They are not willing to be misled or have their judgment warped either by the Governor or by the Canal Ring. The frauds and corruption which have long prevailed in canal management are undeniable, and we devoutly hope that the present angry explosion may lead to effectual preventive legislation.

## The Usurpation in Spain.

The influence of a government upon the telegraphs has never received a better illustration than in the tone of the despatches we have received from Spain since the accession of Prince Alfonso to the throne. As our readers will understand, the Spanish telegraph lines are under the complete supervision of the Home Department. If a despatch is offered to an operator containing an allusion of a political character, or even an item of news, it is scrutinized by the officials and either amended or withheld. The whole influence of the Spanish government has been thrown upon the one point of making the public opinion in favor of Prince Alfonso. Having accomplished the usurpation, which was simply a coarse military act, the effort of the new monarchy has been, first, to gain the recognition of the Powers of Europe and America, and, second, to imbue the merchants of London with confidence enough in the future of the monarchy to lead the new King money. Consequently we have had a steady tide of despatches from Spain coloring the new dynasty, lying about the Carlism and the republicans, telling us that men like Castelar were hastening to welcome the new Alfonso, that the followers of Don Carlos were abandoning his standard and that Spain was rapidly becoming "peaceful" and "free." How far these stories may have affected the question of recognition we cannot say. The tendency of monarchies to recognize any adventurer who seizes a throne from a republic is so fixed that they have not had much influence upon European courts.

As to the question of borrowing money, we do not think they have been successful. London bankers and merchants have learned by this time to understand the "telegrams from Spain." Castelar, in a recent letter, calls attention to the fact that the first bursts of enthusiasm which welcomed Don Alfonso came from the belief of the people that his accession would bring peace. He shows that peace has not fallen upon Spain; that the country is further from pacification than it has ever been in its history. We might add also that the relations of the Spanish government to Germany, for instance, or the Roman power are not calculated to gratify Spanish pride. Alfonso increased the subvention to the priests to please the Pope, and amended his religious laws to please Bismarck. Around him Alfonso has no party but the adventurers, of whom Serrano is the most distinguished, who sustained his mother, the Queen, and whose incapacity was the leading cause of her overthrow. If Spain is to be a monarchy Don Carlos is the natural monarch. If it is to be free then it should be a republic. Carlism represents legitimacy, the Catholic Church reaction, the highest expression of the royalist spirit. It may be in opposition to the temper of the nineteenth century, but it really is no more so than the whole royal system. If kings are kings and if crowns come "by the grace of God," if there is anything whatever in the legend of the throne and the sceptre, there is no reason why Don Carlos should not be a king and a king of the Middle Ages. Certainly this prince so believes, for our last despatches tell us that he has summoned around him the population of Navarre; and, so far from abandoning his claims to the crown, he means to fight to the end.

Spain, a country blessed beyond nations in climate, soil and resources, with a splendid history, a literature of surprising interest and value, inhabited by a valiant, thrifty, noble race, is now a prey to intestine warfare, to devastation and strife, her industry and her commerce paralyzed, her ancient traditions trampled under foot, simply because two pretenders to a throne will either have their claims conceded or plunge the country into war. Royalty means war in Spain just as it would mean war in France to-morrow if the Bonapartists or the Bourbons were permitted to draw the sword. We are rapidly coming to this political lesson in the nineteenth century, that royalty means war and republicanism means peace, and in no country has the lesson been more strikingly taught than in unhappy Spain.

SPEAKER MCGUIRE is not winning laurels. It would have been better for his reputation if the honor of the Speakership had not been conferred upon him. It is a position which binds its occupant to an almost judicial impartiality, first between the two political parties, and more especially between factions and divisions of his own party, by whose joint votes he was made the presiding officer. It is an unquestionable right of the Speaker to occasionally come down to the floor and participate in the debates; but the occasion must be important indeed which makes it decorous for him to avail himself of this right when the point in debate threatens to split his own party. When Speaker McGuire came on the floor to denounce Governor Tilden for his opposition to the Costigan bill he made a great mistake, although he was on the right side of the question. Had he been elected as a member from the city it might have been excusable; but a Speaker sent to the Assembly by a rural constituency, who have no interest in the Costigan bill, would have done better to keep out of that quarrel. His impulsive opposition to Governor Tilden in the canal controversy is, if possible, in still worse taste. Why should the Speaker of the Assembly make himself a champion of the Canal Ring?

Why should he so far forget the proprieties of his position to rush into a newspaper to impugn the motives of a democratic Governor? Above, all and worse than all, why should he permit himself to drag the honored name of Chief Justice Church into this controversy and attempt to identify his interests with those of the Canal Ring? An impulsive, hot-headed man like McGuire is more dangerous to his friends than to his enemies. We

can understand why Senator Jarvis Lord fights the battle of the Canal Ring; but if Mr. McGuire never had the remotest interest in a canal contract, as he asserted on the floor of the Assembly, why should he go into the camp of the corruptionists and assist in fighting their battle? We are truly sorry to see so able a man make this wanton shipwreck of his reputation.

## The Cuban Situation.

The news from Cuba shows that the return of Valmaseda to the island has had the effect of rendering the insurgents more active than ever. It is evident that they are not to be frightened into submission by the presence of the man whose worst malignity was exhibited in his treatment of the defenceless relatives of the armed insurgents. It must astonish the returned Captain General to find that the insurrection which he proclaimed to the world as extinguished has gradually won its way back from the sterile mountains of the Eastern Department to the rich plains of the East. It must sometimes cause the worthy gentleman who represents the power and majesty of King Alfonso some qualms of conscience to think that he it was who taught the rebels the tactics they now use with such effect against Spanish power. If the success which has hitherto attended the insurgents in their campaign against the plantations should continue the Cinco Villas will soon be reduced to the condition of Camaguey, and there is no security that the operations of the Cuban raiders may not be pushed close to Havana. The losses already inflicted on the sugar producing industry of the country is immense. By advices from Sagua we learn that fourteen of the largest estates in that jurisdiction had been destroyed, and the flames of the burning estates were plainly visible from the town. The slaves, too, are flying from their masters, and everything looks as if Cuba were to be turned into a new St. Domingo. One thing is pretty certain, Spain's chance of subduing the island is at an end. Had the Spanish generals been able to shut the insurgents into the wasted Central and Eastern departments the insurrection might eventually have been starved out. But under the new conditions of the struggle their chance of crushing the patriots is very slight, while ruin stares them in the face.

A HAPPY FAMILY.—How lovely everything was three months ago! Our democratic leaders were in the cheeriest and sunniest mood. The affection between Tilden, Kelly, Morrissey and Wickham recalled the traditions of the friendship of David and Jonathan, or Damon and Pythias. But here the winter is not yet broken; the Hudson is still locked up with ice, and we have recriminations. Wickham mutinies against Kelly, Kelly despises Morrissey, the democratic Speaker denounces the democratic Governor, and all is confusion and misunderstanding. The Manhattan Club darling presides over the patronage of Tammany, and all that is left for the faithful is to troop to the Fourth avenue improvement and dig and blast for two dollars a day.

CIVIL RIGHTS.—New Jersey has had its Civil Rights decision, and according to the view of the Trenton Court a billiard saloon is not a place of public amusement. It results from this that if our brethren of the colored persuasion want to play billiards they must establish separate saloons. We see no reason why they should not. They ought certainly to have energy enough to supply themselves with billiards without the intervention of the white man. It would be an excellent way of showing prejudiced persons with a white skin that the supposed inferiority of the negro race was a mistake by proving their capacity to do without white aid. As a beginning, must be made somewhere it might be as well to make the experiment at billiards.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Francis Kernan has apartments at the Windsor Hotel.

Professor M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is sojourning at the Grand Hotel.

Mayor J. H. Sprague, of Hartford, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

General George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, is registered at the Gilsey House.

Mr. C. B. Ives, the sculptor, has taken up his residence at the Westminster Hotel.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, United States Navy, is quartered at the Everett House.

Great Britain has but 150,000 acres planted in orchards. Illinois alone has twice as many.

Mr. John N. Goodwin, formerly Governor of Arizona, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, President of Lafayette College, is residing temporarily at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Henry W. Bennett, United States Army has taken up his quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge David L. Follett, of the New York Supreme Court for the Sixth Judicial district, is at the Gilsey House.

More good manners at Nice. An English lady, the wife of a baronet, cheated a Scotch marquis at cards, and the irascible Scot beat her on the spot.

Professor Ezra Abbot, of Harvard College, who is a member of the committee engaged in the revision of the Bible, has arrived at the Everett House.

Mr. Constance Gutzius has been appointed Consul of Belgium in Bolivia, and has received the exequatur of the government of the latter country.

And now it is the English Princess Beatrice to whom the gossips are marrying the Prince Imperial. It would be a popular marriage in England.

Pierre Pachino, a Russian, now at Lahore, has obtained permission of the Indian authorities to cross the frontier and will go to Takht by way of Bakuksan.

It is thought in Berlin that the presence at Munich of a representative of the Vatican is inconsistent with the friendly sentiments of Bavaria toward Prussia.

Two thirsty mortals read a list of names of the most tempting old wines. "That's something to make a fellow's mouth water," said the first. "Water," said the other—"well, count me out."

They say that Grant "sticks to his friends;" but it is not true. He sticks to some of his friends. He had the whole American people for his friends, but he betrayed their interests to a clique of his intimates.

Nicknames are sometimes worse than capital punishment. The English marquis who cheated at the game of baccarat at Nice is now called Major Baccarat. When will he escape the finger of scorn held up at that snape?

Alfonso's government hoped to get the better of Don Carlos by political rather than military strategy, but for this reason they have gone so far in reactionary measures that they are losing all the moderate part of the nation.

Some shallow people in London are laughing at Charles Austin, "the beatnik," because they fancy that he has made a wall inconsistent with his theories of property. Surely a man can have an opinion that things might be better without making himself a victim if things persistently remain as they were.